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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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JUST A MOMENT!

THINGS IT'S UP TO YOU TO FIGURE OUT.

Tariff Tooters All Out of Tune—Taft Slanders the Corporations—Pillars of Society Keep on Tumbling—Justice to Robert Hunter—Sidelights on Sweden and Russia.

"The fun to watch the capitalist interests who toot through the trumpet of the low tariff, or free trade papers. Of course they must denounce the Payne-Aldrich bill as "iniquitous," as a "blight upon the country," and all that sort of thing. But being a lot of three-card-monte gamblers themselves they may not keep up the toot too long, or toot too loudly, or too consistently. If they do this they will scare away "confidence." So now they have begun to sputter. In one column they whoop it up for Prosperity; 'tis here; 'tis there; 'tis everywhere, ready to overflow the land; in another column they whine about the new tariff law "hamstringing business." The two sets of toots blend into discordant music.

What slander is that Taft is uttering against the Corporations! What does it mean to project a law that is to investigate corporations "believed to be making false returns to the Government"? Why, this is rank slander; it is insinuated slander. Are not corporations centers of capitalists? And are capitalists not perambulating lumps of law-abidingness? And can such beings be supposed guilty of trying to cheat the Government. We fear the President is besouling his own nest.

The printers of Stockholm have, contract or no contract, joined their fellow wage slaves on strike, and the capitalist papers have been compelled to suspend publication. Imagine a similar act on the part of the scab-herding Mamie Hayeses and Benjaminisms! What! break their "sacred contracts" to stab it upon their fellow wage slaves generally, their closely kindred trades in particular! Not for that these worthies are of too "superior a race."

A queer figure does the illustrious Georgian Tom Watson cut in bewailing the failure of the South to secede, and in claiming that separation would be synonymous with freedom from the North. This Georgian has much to learn. Perhaps nothing short of a surgical operation will make the gentleman understand the meaning of the Senate of his own State refusing to consider the Constitutional amendment on the income tax—obedient to national capitalism with roots in Georgia as in Maine.

How true it is that rent is a product not of land but of society, the landlords of Coney Island have forgathered to demonstrate. They announce to the Service Board, in general, to an on-looking world, in particular, that the 10 cents fare is ruining their property: they implore, demand and humbly pray in accents that betoken everything but "white parasols and elephants mad with pride" that the 5 cent fare rate be restored.

John Burke of this city is the latest individual to run his head into the stone wall of the Trinity Church Corporation. He demanded that the Corporation give an accounting, and his application was refused. There is just one thing to be done with this corporation—to demand that the State assume ownership of the property. The Trinity Church Corporation has forfeited its charter, and its property has reverted to the State School Fund. No private application, looking for private ownership or division, will stand. As against any private owners, the private interests of the Corporation have long prevailed, and will continue to prevail.

Some more prominent "law and order" shouting capitalists of the South are caught up in the \$10,000 which it will cost the "law-abiding" Cascade Distilling Company of Nashville to regain the \$600,000 stock seized by the Federal Government, which the company removed without paying the revenue tax. Of course, as the guilty parties are not of the working class, we'll hear no press denunciations of "lawless brigands," "disorderly mob," or "wild-eyed rabble." Such denunciations must not be hurled at our "pillars" of civic virtue, least their

sacrosanctness crumble in the eyes of a desired worshipful multitude.

Immediately after telling of how bent the Czar is upon "bestowing constitutional government upon his people," the London reporter proceeds to say that "a considerable flutter of alarm was aroused in the mind of the Russian monarch" at the ascension of a balloon at Cowes, which crossed over the Solent. The flutter of alarm did not subside "until it was found that the balloonists were locally well known and safe." Thorne is the crown around the temples of these beatowers of blessings upon "their people."

Justice may at last be done to Mr. Robert Hunter. The discussion now going on in magazines and daily papers on the subject of the English sparrow has brought to light the fact that the gentleman never meant to say that the "degraded immigrants from Europe" prevented the native stock from procreating. The passages to that effect are a series of typographical errors, stuck in by some boozey comp. What Mr. Hunter meant to say was that the English sparrow is a depraved bird that takes "possession of bird boxes and natural cavities about dwellings to the exclusion of the native birds." It was about English sparrows that Mr. Hunter was writing. He is an ornithologist not a sociological anthropologist.

Democratic State Chairman William J. Conner's libel suit against "Collier's Weekly" suggests a train and chain of thoughts:—was not this "Collier's Weekly" formerly called "Once Aweek"? And did not "Once Aweek" have a cartoon justly pillorying Chauncey M. Depew for the ghastly jokes that he cracked at the time on the subject of a murderous railroad accident that took place just then on his New York Central? And did not the then President or Vice-President Webb of the road thereupon bar "Once Aweek" from its parlor car service? And did not "Once Aweek" then organize itself into a tableau, and declare it would refuse to be dominated by any corporation? And did not "Once Aweek" shortly after knuckle down, change its name, become spiticker of corporations, and enjoy re-admittance to the Central's parlor car service? All of which, in turn suggests the thought that "Collier's Weekly" will be good once more though no longer Once Aweek.

Magistrate House, sitting in the Harlem Court, declares perplexedly: "I don't know what is coming over the Harlem women. They come here ten to fifty every day, looking for warrants and summonses for husbands that have beaten them, but at the time of arraignment they are overcome by that remarkable spirit of forgiveness and we have to let the brutes go." If Magistrate House knew some little political economy he would not be perplexed. He would realize that what overcomes those unhappy wives is not the spirit of forgiveness but the solid fact of hunger or the specter of want, in short their economic dependence, which places before them the dread alternative of submitting to a brutal husband, or

Mrs. Albert Levin Richardson's discovery that Miss Katherine Elkins is a lineal descendant of many generations of Italian Kings, traceable all the way back to the time of Charlemagne, A. D. 814 will have one of two consequences. Either it will cause the royal house of Italy to drop its objections to Miss Elkins's match with the Prince of the Abruzzi, and cause it to hug the young lady tightly to its bosom as a long lost but finally found cousin; or it will cause the heart of the said royal house to become all the more obdurate considering that their long lost but found cousin is the daughter of one of the magnates of the unspeakable Tobacco Trust of unspeakable fraudulent practices; in other words that the descendant is a descendant.

What is there remarkable in the circumstance that the creditors—tailors, money lenders, dealers in horses, etc., etc.—of Prince Miguel of Braganza are applying to the courts in Vienna to have the Prince declared a bankrupt, as a means to recover at least a part of the many thousand dollars the Prince owes them? What is there so surprising in these facts as to cause despatches to flash the news everywhere, and to cause our Republican-Democratic press to publish the news with flaming headlines? There is nothing surprising in the news; indeed, the news was to be expected. Is not the Prince captivated with the mil-

THE NEW "HARTFORD CONVENTION"

Hoxie, an inhabitant of the State of Connecticut, employed on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was injured in Auburn, Mass., while coupling cars on a train running from Worcester to Norwich. Planted upon the act of Congress approved April 22, 1908, Hoxie sued the Railroad Company for damages in the Superior Court at New London. The case traveled up to the Supreme Court of the State, and there it was dismissed by the unanimous opinion of the Judges.

The reason for throwing out the case of Hoxie is not the ordinary one of conveniently finding that the injured plaintiff was guilty of "contributory negligence." The reason given by the court marks an epoch in—what? It marks an epoch in what may best be

termed the devilward course of events. The reason given by the Connecticut Supreme Court is, in plain English, that the act of Congress is unconstitutional.

Nearly a hundred years ago there gathered, in the same State of Connecticut, a number of leading New England folks who agreed in the opinion that their section of the country should secede from the newly organized United States of America. From the town in which these gentlemen met, their gathering was called the Hartford Convention.

Nothing came of the Hartford Convention. But, within a hundred years, the decision of the old convention has been practically enforced by the Supreme Court of the same State. The pronouncing, by a State Court, uncons

titutional the act of the supreme legislative body of the land might be called a case of triumphant South Carolina Nullification; seeing the performance took place in Connecticut, what else is it but a Hartford Convention carried into execution?

When the full power of the Federal Government is to be used against workingmen on strike for living conditions, and a Gen. Miles is let loose upon them with Federal infantry, cavalry and artillery to "break the backbone of the strike," then we hear loud declamations of "The Union, one and indivisible!" When, however, the Federal Government enacts a law looking to some measure of protection for the wage slaves, then, presto, the strings are pulled, and up-to-date Hartford Conventionists strut the stage.

could ask and demand its rights with a reasonable expectation of getting them," I don't know; but I surmise he means for a society to make its members meek and mild and always ready to respond to the beck and call of the master class.

But I don't think he would do that himself for he believes in physical force, for he is an officer in the 91st Regiment; I think he believes in this motto: If you can't get what you want by fighting, fight for it. Actions speak louder than words. If he had told the delegates that if they organized in an industrial union they would be fit to take and hold the means of production and distribution and get the full product of their toil, and until they do they can't expect anything else but a hand-to-mouth existence from their employers, the capitalist class, he would have told the truth; but he won't there for that purpose.

Rev. Father Brady said in part: "Let men worship at any shrine they wish, they will find there certain fundamental truths—love of God, love of one's soul

and of his brother. Adherence to these principles will make capital respect labor and pay the laborer a wage worthy of his hire and make the workingman give a fair day's work to his employer." This certainly shows that the reverend Father does not understand economics. If he does, he must be a knave. Good wages do not go with fair day's work. The more work done by the employed in a given period, the larger the army of unemployed and consequently lower wages. The less work done by the employer, the smaller the army of unemployed and consequently higher wages, for it is the number of workers in the labor market that regulates wages, regardless of the love of God, etc. If the reverend Father knows as little about saving souls as he does about labor, I'm afraid we are all lost.

It was my fortune to meet a delegate from Massachusetts who is a Socialist, but, sorry to say, he belongs to the Socialist party. He admitted that the S. L. P. was the real party as far as knowledge of the labor movement went, but "it was too deep for the average man," he said. He is in favor of one union for all railroad workers. I went him one better by telling him I believed in one union for the whole working class. He told me that at the secret session of the convention held on Tuesday, a delegate, in order to speak, had to be invited by the chairman, and in order to get the invitation he had to hand his name in. He said one delegate asked for the privilege to speak three times and it was refused. I was informed by my friend from Massachusetts that Grand Chief Stone and B. of L. E. local here, was chairman.

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Three Days' Session Held at Hamilton, Ont., Graced by Capitalist Boosters and Sky Pilots—Growing Glimmerings of Trade Solidarity Give Grand Chief Stone the Quakes.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 7.—Beginning with Monday, July 26th, and lasting till Thursday, July 29th, Hamilton, Ontario, was the scene of a so-called convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Grand International Auxiliary.

It was more of a pleasure trip, for Tuesday was the only day that a business session was held, the other days being

devoted to pleasure and sightseeing, and a grand time for the lucky delegates and officers of the Brotherhood.

The first day was occupied by the arrival of the delegates, and therefore there was nothing for them to do except find accommodations. Tuesday was de-

voted to business and a public reception in Bennett's Theatre at night. Wednesday was used on a trip to Niagara Falls and return, and the evening was spent in Dundurn Park, the 91st Military Band being in attendance. Thursday afternoon the delegates were the guests of the Stanley Mills & Co.'s department store, who supplied the delegates with street cars to tour the city in. A moonlight excursion on Lake Ontario rounded up the evening. I don't know who got up the moonlight excursion, but a very nice time was spent by the officers and delegates at the expense of the department store, railroads and the Brotherhood.

The Treasury employees who are to be set adrift as "deadwood" hardly deserve any sympathy. They are devotees at the shrine of the Devil-take-the-hindmost deity. When they came in it was to the hymnal tune of "Away with deadwood!" Now they are to move on to the self-same hymnal tune. He who kills with the sword shall die by the sword.

A. F. OF L. IN INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The American Federation of Labor is to send representation to the international congress of trade unions, which is to meet at Paris on August 30. This will be the first time that the A. F. of L. will have a delegation at the European congress.

At the congress in question, all trade unions affiliated with the International Secretariat will take part. The International Secretariat is said to be composed of practically all the labor unions of Europe with the exception of the French Confederation of Labor. This latter organization had been attached once, and had attended the congresses held at Amsterdam and at Christiania. It had demanded the adoption of an anti-militarist program and held out for the general strike measure. These requests were turned down and the Confederation severed relations with the Secretariat.

It is said that the American Federation of Labor will, at the coming congress, favor measures looking to the formation of an International Labor Federation.

EASILY FOLLOWS GOMPERS.

Almost coincident with the news that Gompers is to attend the International Trade Union Congress and propose an international federation of labor comes the report that Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, sailed for Europe Saturday and goes abroad to organize an International Civic Federation, such as has been advocated by those interested in civic improvement in England, France and Germany.

For some time Easley has been in communication with civic leaders abroad regarding a proposition to hold an International Industrial Council in this country next year. He goes to meet these men to talk over the matter.

While in Paris he will meet Samuel

Gompers, First Vice-president of the

Order of Railroad Conductors; Rev. S. H. Russell,

Wants to Head Mine Workers Again.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., August 15.—National President T. L. Lewis of the mine workers' union, sent word to the

mine workers of the anthracite district here yesterday that despite re-

ports to the contrary he will be a

candidate for re-election as president.

What the Mayor means when he says

if a society "made its members fit it

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

WESTERN MINERS

WILL AGITATE GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST GUGGENHEIMS.

Make Mistake of Putting Mine-Owners on Their Guard—Blow to Be Struck in Alaska Where Conditions Loudly Call for Improvement.

Denver, August 7.—The Western Federation of Miners is falling into the line of the pure and simple A. F. of L. by serving notice long beforehand on the Guggenheim that a general strike is to be called on their plants. The Guggenheims are thus given all the chance in the world to prepare for all emergencies. Boasts are made that this strike when it takes place is to be one of its biggest coups in years.

The Guggenheims are implacable foes of the Federation and have constantly refused to treat with President Moyer or any of the other officers of the Federation. Requests for conferences have been ignored and absolute refusals given to all entreaties to better the conditions of the men and the mines.

As soon as conditions are favorable the Federation will strike against the properties. The executive board, at its meeting this week, talked the matter over at great length and gave approval to the plan to bring about a walkout of the men just when the Guggenheims need them the most. But no sane man will delude himself with the idea that the Guggenheims will be caught napping and fail to prepare for the situation.

The strike will be called in the Alaskan properties when it will be hard to bring men in there owing to the weather conditions and at a time when the Federation has plenty of money to take care of its men all winter. The mines at Douglass Island are now on strike because of the unsafe working conditions.

The next speaker was Grand Chief W. S. Stone. Among his remarks he said that some employers would like to see the labor unions put out of existence, but he said, if they did it would be the worst calamity that ever could fall on them; for it was the conservatives in the organizations that stood between the capitalist's property and anarchy; abolish the unions and the days of the Commune would be lived over again. If it's the Commune of Paris Mr. Stone refers to, he will find (if he reads its history) that it was not anarchy but a well organized working class in Paris that inaugurated the Commune, and it was overthrown by superior strength from the outside by the bourgeoisie of France. Mr. Stone will find if he care to investigate, that the days of the Commune are being lived over every day in the slaughter of workmen on railroads, mines and mills, and the labor unions are powerless against this awful slaughter.

Stone also opined that the members should lead "good clean lives," for all they had to sell was their labor power and it was to their own interest to live clean lives so that they would be more useful to those who sought their labor. In other words, they were to be good and juicy, so that the boss would get big fat dividends, on which he could take another trip to Europe, maybe to Monte Carlo. The B. of L. E., said Stone, was peculiar, for it didn't believe in a closed shop; they would work alongside of a man that did not belong to the Brotherhood; some of these they couldn't get, and others they wouldn't have. He didn't believe in the closed shop, he said, but they will ride with scab firemen, take out engines repaired by scab machinists and boilermakers, run over a road that is kept up by scab section men, and haul freight loaded by scab freight handliners. If the closed shop is un-American, I wonder why he would do such an un-American act as have a closed brotherhood against some of these engineers.

The time is at hand to abolish the craft union type of labor organization, and organize a class conscious, revolutionary industrial union. The engineers should remove all stones from the track, pull wide open the throttle, run clear through to Unity Junction on the S. L. P., and there connect with the Emancipation Short Line to the Industrial Commonwealth.

H. B. Simpson.

Wants to Head Mine Workers Again.

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mine workers of the anthracite district here yesterday that despite re-

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candidate for re-election as president.

The New York Labor News Company

is the literary agency of the Socialist

Labor Party. It prints nothing but

sound Socialist literature.

UNITED CIGAR STORES' SCHEMES

CALCULATED TO FOOL BUYERS—THEIR "CO-OPERATION" WORST FORM OF WAGE SLAVERY.

The Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review takes a fall out of the United Cigar Stores Company, saying:

"In an attempt to show how really beneficial a trust is, the United Cigar Stores Company has just done a remarkable piece of advertising, which if it cost \$25,000 was worth the money," says the Review. "Under the apparently frank title, 'Trust Methods for Retailers,' an article was published in the Saturday Evening Post in the issue of July 10, which purported to be bona fide reading matter. It was in reality a very clever 'write-up' of the United Cigar Stores, placing them in a beautiful white light and showing how wonderfully 'pure' and 'noble' and 'modern' the founder of them is.

The article was written by Isaac F. Maroosson, the New York representative of the Saturday Evening Post and one of the best advertising men in the country. Perhaps to one reader out of a hundred the article showed up in its true colors, but to the rest it was merely an interesting story.

Clever Sophistry.

No one except men in the same line of business or those who work for the United Cigar Stores can realize the clever sophistry by which ugly facts are made to look like an endorsement for the cigar trust. Men who know the truth of these things point out statements which are even deliberately false, and all the half truths are stated with an apparent candor which makes them look like the whole truth. But the half truth untold is the ugly part.

There is in the article much that is meritorious. Mr. Whelan, the president of the trust, is a very clever man and knows his business.

A Good Example.

The article purports to set out Mr. Whelan's success as an example for other lines of trade to follow and much space is used in good advice, but the bulk of the article is devoted to the way the United Cigar Stores Company was built up, and how it runs its business. The purpose now of the Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review is to show the ugly half truth that was concealed in the article in the Post. What was left out is the more interesting as a commentary on what was published.

To begin with, nothing is said of the fact that the United Cigar Stores never display any goods except those manufactured by the trust itself where the purchaser can see them. Of these trust-made goods there is a multiplicity of brands, practically all of which are inferior goods. The standard brands, those which experienced smokers buy, those which are for sale in all hotels, saloons and independent cigar stores, are kept underneath the broad, high counter on shelves behind sliding doors. If the customer asks for one of these brands the box is reluctantly dragged out. To quote from the article, which in turn is quoting from a manual of salesmanship issued by the United Cigar Stores to its clerks:

Feeling the Customer.

"A customer asking for something not in stock should never be told in so many words that there is a substitute 'just as good.' Cut out that phrase. Earnestly recommend as 'possibly acceptable' whatever you think will satisfy."

Keeping the standard goods out of sight and at the same time instructing clerks to induce the purchaser to buy the trust's goods, has a result which the independent manufacturer should view with alarm. For the United Cigar Stores is all the time building up its factories at the expense of the independents.

"Go into an ordinary cigar store or saloon and the standard brands are all kept on the shelves in plain sight. Not so with the United Cigar Stores. This fact does not occur to the reader of Mr. Maroosson's cleverly written article.

Inferior Goods.

"That the goods manufactured and sold by the United Cigar Stores are not equal to other lines is shown by their own 'specials.' Take the Robin Hood and Amicos. On the inside of each box is a nicely printed label, '10 cents.' That gives the impression that the cigars are a regular ten-cent cigar, but on certain days, usually two a week, these cigars are sold for five cents, the customer believing that he is being let in on a bargain sale to introduce the goods. What he is really buying is a five-cent cigar, for which on all but two days a week he pays ten cents. Otherwise the United Cigar Stores could not afford to sell it at

five cents any day in the week.

"Anyone who buys cigars knows that it is not possible to sell a ten-cent cigar for five cents without losing money; and the United Cigar Stores Company is probably not making many offers where it is losing money.

Would Create Sympathy.

"In the Post article there is an attempt to create sympathy by telling of a system of co-operative ownership in which the clerks receive a share. This is flatly denied by the clerks themselves. They say that promises of dividends are held out to them, but that they seldom receive the money. Some excuse, a shortage in the stock which must be made up for a long delay with which the clerks became disgusted, is interposed, and the profit-sharing amounts to practically nothing.

The men behind the counters of the United Cigar Stores are held under the most complete system of wage slavery and espionage in the country. The article itself shows that. Here are some of the fallacious statements quoted from the words of Mr. Whelan:

"Kidding" the Clerks.

"It occurred to me that we could have partners in every store by introducing what we call mutual ownership. We rent the store, pay all fixed charges, such as rent, light, porter and heat, stock it with goods, and then turn it over to a chief clerk, who operates it on a percentage. He is our personal representative with the customers. He hires his clerks and fixes their salary, which is based on the store's receipts. For salaries the chief clerk usually takes out six per cent, of the gross earnings."

"Sounds fine, but analyze it. Note what we call mutual ownership, the clerks do not.

Interesting Figures.

"In San Francisco, one of the most important cities in which the United Cigar Stores operate, all clerks are hired by Mr. Burns, the local representative. And as for the six per cent. for salaries, many of their stores do not take in more than \$75 a day. Six per cent. of that is \$4.50. They cannot keep a store open early and late for that amount of money. The clerks work 12 hours a day, are never allowed to sit down or lean backward or forward against anything. Mr. Whelan says he has a corps of chiropractors. He must need them. But he certainly has none in San Francisco. He also says he has not lost a clerk in a year out of his 200 stores in Greater New York. San Francisco would show a far different state of affairs.

No Chance for Clerks.

"There is little chance for a man to rise to a good position and hold it with the United Cigar Stores Company. They don't want him. After he has reached a certain point they promote him to a chief clerkship and he has a 'mutual ownership.'

"He works along a year or two on a salary of perhaps \$60 to \$80 a month hoping to see his dividends some day, and when he becomes disgusted at last and quits, what recourse has he? None but the very young can stand such a system, and they are the ones the trust wants.

"Every chief clerk ends his business day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon," the article says. All the chief clerks in San Francisco work until anywhere from six to ten, depending on how many assistants are allowed them.

Corporation Not Human.

"We conduct a corporation," said Mr. Whelan in his interview which forms the body of the article, "and the general attitude of the public towards a corporation is inclined to be unfriendly. Many people think that a corporation is not human."

"The attitude of the public in both the general propositions in that statement is correct, so far as the United Cigar Stores may be concerned. It is unfriendly and it does not think the Stores is human."

Same Old Game.

"In most of the United Cigar Stores they keep a few union-label brands hid away, which they pull out if the customers insist. However, the union men will not try even union-made cigars in the United Cigar Stores. This is along the line followed by the Tobacco Trust, which bought a few union factories, maintained them under their individual names and put out blue-label tobacco to stem the boycott against the trust.

"A Detroit man who was formerly connected with the United Cigar Stores in this city said: 'That is a great game! When the United Stores Company bought out several stores in Detroit, I went with them. I was get-

NITRIC ACID, ALUM

Sulphurous Acid, Copper Sulphate, Glucose, Fed to Us by Master Class.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 14.—Fine imported sardines, packed in superlative olive oil, purchased at leading Pittsburg stores, have been found to be common mongrel minnows, of the "chub" variety used by anglers at this time of the year for bait, while the olive oil was discovered to be manufactured from peanuts in the result of fresh investigations just made by the state pure food commission.

Analyses have been made of a number of other products, bought in local stores and informations are about to be entered against the dealers handling the alleged unlawful goods. Out of six different samples of canned imported olive oil sardines but one was found to be as represented.

A number of samples of sweet gherkins and pickled onions all proved to be preserved in alum, the effect of which is to pucker the lining of one's mouth and stomach and stop the flow of the digestive juices, besides searing the surface of the delicate membranes. Of five jars of fine honey, three were nothing more than glucose, artificially flavored. The glucose leaves a sticky lining to the stomach and produces derangements of the alimentary tract.

High-priced canned mushrooms were found by the chemist to be preserved with sulphurous acid, which shrivelled the rooms into small, attractive shapes. Eating these costly delicacies with much gusto, unsuspecting people have not known of the deadly poison, which caused sudden and peculiar ailment in the system of the consumers. Fine green peas, with lots of green in them, were found to have been artificially colored with sulphate of copper.

Delectable appearing corn starch, which in its pure state is yellow, was purchased over the counter a pure white. It was found to have been bleached with nitric acid, a deadly drug. The effect of this acid was so strong on the wrappings containing the corn starch that the representatives of the state pure food commission had to use tin boxes in carrying this "food" away from the pretentious store in which it had just been bought so that the chemist could analyze the product.

ting more than they pay and when an inspector drifted to Detroit and looked over the pay roll, a change became apparent. Many little but disagreeable things then happened and the job became unbearable to me. Finally the inspector told me that there was an opening in the east and that I had been selected to fill it. He said it was a "promotion." I could not see it that way and soon I had to quit. They boast that they never fire a man except for dishonesty, but they make life miserable for him and he quits.

When you apply for a job you have to fill out a blank that is a peach. It goes into your pedigree for the past ten years. This is for the bonding company, they say, and I have been told that the bonding company is the same set of men under a different name. You must send them your photograph, which they file in New York. Then you must pay them a dollar for a button and they also give you a manual, which you have to receipt for. When you quit, they give you your dollar back, although a lot of the men get so disgusted that they quit and do not ask for the dollar.

"They have a system of inspection that is a dandy. Every day or so a so-called inspector drops in and looks over things. Wages? They are rotten! They pay on a percentage and you know what that means. That profit-sharing scheme is a fake. If these men get over ten dollars per week, I never heard of it. The chief clerk sometimes gets \$16, if he is a hustler. Then the talk about their bargain sales of cigars! The Robin Hood and Amicos, I have been informed, are a \$27 cigar, which is nothing but nickel goods. For four days a week you pay a quarter for three of them, but on Friday, Saturday and Sunday you can buy them for their right price—five cents each. I was instructed to keep all but the trust brands out of sight and never sell one of any other brand unless I could not possibly work off some of the trust stuff as a substitute. It is a great game, but no more of it for me."

Even had capitalist society as many pillars supporting it as an Egyptian temple, its collapse would be near, at the rate its pillars are tumbling. Adolph Fleischman, a wealthy fruit grower and shipper of California, is the latest. Fleischman brought home seven trunks into the country, declaring a total of \$340 dutiable goods therein. U. S. Customs inspectors found \$1,657.62.

DANISH SOCIALISTS

Are Causing Cold Shivers to Run Down Spines of Capitalist Press at Prospect of Triumph.

(Translated by Axel Staal) The following article appeared editorially in a Danish capitalist paper, on the day when the Socialists of Denmark celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of the two first Socialists to the Danish Congress.

The article is of interest, because it shows a phase of the movement with which the American Socialist is as yet unacquainted; it shows how pressed the Danish capitalists really are by the Socialists; how they with terror see the Socialists work for controlling power in all fields, and how they ask unity of all anti-Socialistic groups in order to stave off the defeat that stares in the face.

"Will it last long before we are the majority?" asks the 'Social-Demokraten' yesterday in its editorial on the twenty-five years anniversary of the election of the Socialists Holm and Hordum. The 'Social-Demokraten' answers its own question as follows: "No, it can not take long. If we continue our work with that solidarity, tenacity, wisdom and enthusiasm that always guided the movement.

High-priced canned mushrooms were found by the chemist to be preserved with sulphurous acid, which shrivelled the rooms into small, attractive shapes. Eating these costly delicacies with much gusto, unsuspecting people have not known of the deadly poison, which caused sudden and peculiar ailment in the system of the consumers. Fine green peas, with lots of green in them, were found to have been artificially colored with sulphate of copper.

Delectable appearing corn starch, which in its pure state is yellow, was purchased over the counter a pure white. It was found to have been bleached with nitric acid, a deadly drug. The effect of this acid was so strong on the wrappings containing the corn starch that the representatives of the state pure food commission had to use tin boxes in carrying this "food" away from the pretentious store in which it had just been bought so that the chemist could analyze the product.

"When the reader considers the work done by different classes of the population for the support and development of our nation, it will immediately appear unjust that the Socialists should obtain controlling power in our land. While our peasants, through their economy and thrift, have steered the ship of state through all financial troubles, the working class has, through its organizations created continual unrest, and the moral assistance of this class should have been far greater.

"As yet the working class, with its Socialist leaders, is far from ripe to rule. Their lack of genuine social feeling is manifest, despite all the 'comrade' phrases, in their opposition to assist in the defense of the nation. (This refers to the proposition of total disarmament of army and navy, brought up in Congress last October by the Socialist members a longer article on which appeared in the People of Oct. 4, 1908.—Trans.)

"Certain it is that the present Socialist party ought never to obtain the controlling power in Denmark, but just as certain is it, that they can, because their opponents stand divided. Split your enemies and you will conquer, seems to be the principle of the Socialists. In the eighties, when the Right disregarded the Constitution, the Socialists saw in this lawbreaking from above a great agitational medium. The parties upholding the present social order were divided and fought among themselves, while the Socialists, with success, angled in the troubled waters. In 1905, when the split in the Left occurred, the same zeal was shown by the Socialists, who the year following increased the number of their congressmen from sixteen to twenty-four, and by keeping up their agitation, they now stand numerically the largest party in the country, although they did not further increase their number of congressmen.

"If our nation shall be saved from all Socialist experiments—from disarmament, state and commune Socialism—then the conservative parties must see the danger in that direction and not let the military question or any other question cause such a split in their ranks that the Socialists, through their own boasted 'solidarity' shall rush undefeated into power."

When Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria first arrived in that country he was a Roman Catholic, but had his oldest son received into the Greek Church for political reasons. Then, his wife dying, he married a Lutheran Princess, espousing her, for political reasons, according to both the Catholic and Protestant rites. Now, again for political reasons, he is going with his whole family to adopt the faith of the Greek Orthodox Church. It goes without saying that such a much-godded ruler will use nothing less than a rod of iron to suppress Socialism because of its "godlessness."

BODY-BREAKING FATIGUE.

PRESENT LONG WORK-DAY MEANS PROGRESSIVE DETERIORATION TO THE WORKER—RECUPERATION IMPOSSIBLE.

The present working day is a striking example of the failure to conserve national vitality. In order to keep labor power unimpaired, the working day should be physiological—i. e., it should be such as would enable the average individual to completely recuperate over night. Otherwise, instead of a simple daily cycle, there is a progressive deterioration. A reduction in the length of the work day would be a chief means of improving the vitality of workmen, as well as the worth of life to them.

The fatigue of workmen is largely traceable to their long work day and serves to start a vicious circle. Fatigue puts the workman in an abnormal frame of mind. He seeks to deaden his fatigue by alcohol, tobacco, exciting amusements, and excesses of various kinds. The momentary relief which he thereby obtains is purchased at the expense of an increasing susceptibility to fatigue, resulting sooner or later in complete depletion of his vital energies and in the contraction of tuberculosis or other fatal disease. The decrease in the length of the working day has not diminished the total output.

An instance in which the eight-hour day superseded the nine-hour day with entire success is the case of the Salford Iron Works, of Mather & Platt, at Manchester, England, which changed to the eight-hour day in 1895. As the firm's products were subject to keen competition in both home and foreign markets, it was obliged to look carefully after the labor cost, and its conclusion that such cost did not increase in consequence of the reduction in working hours was reached after extremely accurate comparisons by accountants, who of course took into consideration the saving in consumables, wear and tear, fuel, etc. The Bureau of Labor inquired of Mather & Platt if they were still on the eight-hour basis, and received a reply dated May 24, 1904, in which they stated that "Our experience since the first year in which it (the eight-hour system) was tried has fully borne out the conclusion that as regards the comparison between eight and nine hours per day, the balance of advantages is in favor of the shorter period. In 1894, the hours of labor of about 43,000 workmen in British government factories and workshops were reduced to forty-eight hours per week. Of this number, 18,600 received a reduction of five and three-fourths hours a week, and 24,300 had their time reduced two and one-half hours a week. With no change in piece rates the workmen were able to earn as much as formerly. Day workers received an increased hourly rate of pay to make their earnings per week of forty-eight hours equal to those per week of fifty hours. It was found necessary to increase the number of day workers."

In 1899 the owners of the great Zeiss optical goods factory at Jena, Germany, introduced the eight-hour day and then made careful records of the results. In 1905 it was announced that although the aggregate number of hours worked had decreased fifteen per cent, the output per hour had increased 16.2 per cent. At Liege it was found in a sulphuric acid establishment similar to a foundry that shortening the working day from eleven hours to ten, from ten to nine, and so on gradually down to seven and one-half, resulted, in each case, in an increase of the output.

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Preamble of the I. W. W.

Trades Unionism in the U. S.

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John Mitchell Exposed.

Socialism, Utopia to Science.

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The Capitalist Class.

The Class Struggle.

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Marx on Mallock.

Socialism versus Anarchism.

Assassinations and Socialism.

Development of Socialism in Great Britain.

Religion of Capital.

Foundation of the Labor Movement.

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LABOR IN CALIFORNIA

UNSTEADY CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT, LOW WAGES, AND DISFRANCHISEMENT—IMPOtent CRAFT UNIONS.

The general condition of the labor movement in California is on a par with the uncertain condition all over the United States. The particular phase of labor here is nomadic, a continual shifting from the north to the south, and vice versa, according to weather and crops, from sea-board to mining and interior desert towns, as desert weather permits. This condition produces the well-known California proletarian (the "blanket stiff") who walks hundreds of miles in pursuit of "happiness"—a job—when broke. He walks on the railroads he helped to build. When he has the price he rides. He lives in the cheapest hotels, and eats in cheap restaurants, commonly known here as "Laver Laundry," "Onion Foundries," "Sinker Joints," etc. He has no vote, and the continual struggle for existence, with the hordes of religious missions, with cheap lodgings, in the districts he inhabits when in the coast towns, makes it hard to develop class consciousness among his kind. As a rule, wages are low.

In the building trades the wages, compared with the general average, are good, but the work is very spasmodic; therefore, in these trades, we have what are known as "snow birds," mechanics who flock here in the winter to get away from the cold up north, and the "swallows," who leave in spring. A large percentage of men have no vote; their general lot is better than the unskilled anch laborers.

The general labor conditions of southern California are worse than in northern California. In this land of the "Midwinter-summer," the "orange and olive paradise," as the railroad companies announce in advertisements, and as transatlantic steamship companies advertise to Europeans, thousands are brought every month, and the usual misery following from capitalist conditions result in suicides in the park and ocean, insanity, nervous prostration. Prostitution, forgery, fake mining and oil companies, fraudulent land companies flourish.

Wages of ranch workers are from \$20 to \$35 per month, and "found," which consists of plain food and a shake down in the barn, or out in the alfalfa. Building trades wages are: carpenters, from \$2.00 to \$2.50; bricklayers, from \$3.00 to \$4.50; painters, from \$2.00 to \$3.50; plasterers, from \$2.50 to \$4.00; masons, from \$2.00 to \$3.00. As before stated, the work is very spasmodic, hence little or no organization amongst them, and what there is is very pure and simple. The machinists receive from \$2.50 to \$3.00, masons from \$2.50 to \$3.50, patternmakers from \$2.50 to \$4.50. These crafts are better off although these industries are yet in their infancy, and no one institution employs a large number of men.

The labor organizations of the old craft union style are not very strong aggressive in this state. They have沉没 down to conservative sick and death benefit affairs and job trust aggregations. The independent spirit which wage-slaves manifested under the conditions of small concerns, and

Woman Under - Socialism -

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the mamas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00

New York Labor News Co.,
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

GOV'T AUTOCRACY

A Necessary Adjunct of Trustified Industry.

The recent tariff agitation has revealed the bitterness of the conflict of interests within the capitalist camp. Each manufacturer is a free trader in wanting free raw materials, but he is a Protectionist in wanting high Protection on his finished product. The maker of raw materials is a high Protectionist against foreign raw materials, but may howl "robber Tariff" when it comes to manufactured goods.

Out of this agitation has come the cry of "take the Tariff question out of politics," through the scheme known as the Tariff Commission. Meanwhile some sort of a Tariff bill had to be put through and it was only possible to "harmonize" the interests through the autocratic powers of the Presidency—through what in Roosevelt's time was called the wielding of the "Big Stick." The Tariff conflict has served to call attention to how great the Presidential powers really are. Speaking at Chautauqua, N. Y., on "Evolution in Matters Governmental," Legge M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, is reported as saying:

"There is one other thing I wish to call your attention to. This country has now the most centralized Government in the world, not excepting Russia. We have got to the stage in our evolution where we expect the executive department of the Government to make the laws, usurping the functions of the legislative department. The Constitution has now become a book laid away on a table, about which gather now and then the directors of this Government.

"The public congratulations of President Taft's reported intervention in the Tariff bill, compelling Congress to insert measures which would not have passed either house, indicated that the people were filled with delight as they saw one of the landmarks established by the nation's founders swept away."

The Rochester "Post-Express," a Republican newspaper, has also taken occasion to comment on the "tendency toward autocracy," through "the tremendous power which the President of the United States exercises over legislation." The paper says:

"Here, then, is coercion of the people's representatives: members of the two houses of Congress are no longer free agents under the people, but are become the slaves of the executive; they sit in Congress not to legislate for those who sent them but to carry out submissively the orders of the President.

"This is a subversion of the form of government ordained by the Constitution. The country had far too much of that under President Roosevelt and fervently hoped that his successor would respect with scrupulous fidelity the powers, duties and prerogatives of the three co-ordinate branches of government. When an executive coerces without resistance the legislative branch of the Government, it is but a step to a coercion of the courts, and then we have an autocracy of the most dangerous character.

"This is a far greater question than Tariffs or taxes. The form of government that the fathers framed is actually in danger of being overthrown. Senators and Representatives, therefore, should unite in a common cause and resist the direct personal interference of the President in the work they are particularly and exclusively charged to perform. The President may recommend and may veto, but he has no right to coerce the lawmakers of the people with his power or corrupt them with his patronage."

The Shaws and the "Post-Expresses" either do not comprehend the development of things or they are trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people. A social system, whose acme is the syndication of industry in the hands of a few having arbitrary powers over the lives of the people, must necessarily have governmental autocracy exceeding even that of Russia.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

A MUZZLED PRESS

IS THE ONLY KIND PERMISSIBLE BY THE PLUTOCRACY.

The rise of commercialism marked the beginning of the decline of the Fourth Estate in the United States. Corporations and individuals, for that matter, desiring special privileges needed special legislation, and it was soon discovered that it is cheaper to buy newspapers and through them control legislation, than to buy legislators direct. Besides, newspapers when once bought stayed bought. It is not an uncommon thing for a great industrial or transportation corporation to own outright, either directly or indirectly, a dozen big newspapers and control a hundred others. The Hill roads, for instance, have a string of papers from St. Paul to Puget Sound. And the very telegraphic news that appears in nine-tenths of the daily papers in the United States is controlled absolutely by a well-known trust that openly defies the laws, while the man at its head with his ill-gotten millions founds universities. To what extent this news is colored is difficult to determine. I have no doubt that in all matters affecting the Standard Oil or its allied interests the news bears the taint of its origin.

Such is the condition of the Fourth Estate. From the country weekly to the city daily we find few free moral agents. Those that are not owned, stock and bonds, body and soul, by corporations with interests to protect, are rendered nervous and opinionless by the fear of losing their advertising patronage. If the System cannot reach the owner of the paper directly—if he be proof against its moral suasion it can reach the advertiser; and under our modern methods no matter how independent a publication may be it has one vulnerable point—the business office.

During the fight recently made by the railroads against national legislative control, the Fourth Estate became the battleground. A large sum of money, estimated at not less than \$2,000,000, was raised for the campaign by a pool of the railway interests. One-quarter of this fund was expended in an effort to influence the public through the country press. Over a million copies of a "Magazine Section" were sent out weekly to all who would use them, free with express paid. But the bulk of the work was done through a publicity bureau that "card-indexed" every editor and publisher of a paper in the United States. If he yielded to gentle influence all right—he was sent proper copy to use, but if he was incorrigible or stiff-necked, his record was looked up, and if weak spots were found in his personal or financial armor he was promptly put on the rack.

This characterization of the press must not be considered as universal. There are a few great newspapers that are still true to the best traditions of the Fourth Estate—but they are not money-makers and it requires money to run a great newspaper. Unless a reaction toward sane and honest journalism sets in soon, they, too, will be compelled to join the great majority.

This evolutionary struggle for survival within the Fourth Estate has brought forth a new type of journalism, the type represented by the Pulitzer and Hearst papers. Here we have the vilest of yellow journalism coupled with fearless editorial expression; news columns filled with the most sensational claptrap side by side with editorials expressing a lofty public sentiment. The excuse offered for this unholy marriage of virtue and vice is that the times demand it—that the sensation is necessary to secure the circulation—and circulation is essential to a hearing—the masses must be reached if they are to be influenced.

The decline of the newspaper as a guiding force left the great field of the Fourth Estate open to the magazines. These publications which for many years had been regarded as means of recreation only at once came to the front as forums for the discussion of grave public questions. Men with something to say could, through these media, reach the public without running foul of the business office. Here crime should be exposed—great crimes as well as crimes of the great. A few magazine publishers with their ear to the ground heard the rumble of a coming storm, and boldly pre-empted the estate abandoned by the daily press. Their reward was great—the people hailed them as deliverers and their circulation and their revenue grew apace. At last the high obligations of the Fourth Estate were to be shouldered by the great national weeklies and the militant monthlies.

That was three years ago. The public is now much wiser regarding the methods of millionaires than it once was. A few of the mailed knights remain in the lists avowed champions of honest business, a square deal and clean government, but some of the foremost in the lists of three years ago seem to have grown weary of the contest. Have they been made to feel the pressure of the thumb-screw or

AT M'KEES ROCKS

More Light on the Slaughter House Conditions That Drove 4,000 Men on Strike.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 8.—Although the company has tried every dodge and every bluff known to it, the great strike of 3,850 workingmen at McKee's Rocks is still on, with good chances of success.

A prominent citizen, who worked at the steel car works for nine years, and who is familiar with the manner in which the plant is conducted, says:

"Many, very many times I have had a walk over particles of human flesh and pools of congealed blood, where the life of some unfortunate had been snuffed out during the night.

"It was only by walking through a narrow alley, where it was dangerous for any man to venture, that I was able to get to the axle mill at the Pressed Steel Car works. Many times I have known of workmen being crushed to death beneath great piles of scrap iron and no one but the foreman knew who they were, or how they met their death—and he wouldn't tell. To their frantic relatives, who vainly inquired about them at the plant, they were referred to as 'missing from work.'"

"Once," he said, "when a man was killed, my attention was attracted by the commotion. I ran out to see what had happened, and there on a stretcher, dead, was a fine young fellow.

"How did he get it?" I asked. "If you knew how that happened you would not be working here 24 hours," said a fellow workman of more experience than myself. I needed to work. After that day I never paid any attention when any one was killed. I was powerless to help the slaughter, so I minded my own business. I knew it would mean instant discharge if I did not.

"Almost every morning, in going to the ferry on the Allegheny side of the river to cross over to the plant, I saw a morgue wagon or ambulance waiting to carry off some dead or injured workmen. When the poor fellows were dead, as they more often were, they were carted away to the morgue with as little ceremony as would attend the removal of the carcass of a cat or dog."

The Pittsburg daily papers have stated that there was a system of graft also in vogue at this plant. The Iron City Trades Journal says "that to call the system in vogue at this plant graft would be giving it entirely too high-toned a name. It was absolute robbery; not even to be compared with the highwayman, who is a gentleman alongside of the criminals of the Pressed Steel Car Co. caliber. You have some chance when a man deliberately holds you up on the street and demands your valuables; but what chance have you with a company that will mark on your envelope that they hand you on pay day from one-third to one-half more than they enclose in the envelope? Go back and protest to them and find out the treatment you get. If you are an American and able to argue your case you may get some consideration, but take the consideration that the 'poor Hunkey' gets when he returns and complains. He is thrown out, and not only thrown out, but arrested for creating a disturbance and fined an additional \$10. Is it any wonder, under such conditions, that the senti-

ments of the entire public is with the strikers in this case? And no sooner did these men quit work, as a public protest against these conditions, than we find the state constabulary immediately on the job, creating all the trouble they

can.

As a result of the blood shedding by the Pennsylvania state constabulary, the hired police of the steel trust, Sheriff C. Gumbert has learned a few things as officer of the law. Now he has given the strike situation at McKee's Rocks an entirely new twist, and it presents a different picture.

Sheriff Gumbert has notified the company that the deputies must not be used to act as escorts to strike-breakers, but only for the protection of the company's plant. If strike-breakers are brought in they must do so at their own risk, and under the protection of the company, not of the deputy sheriffs, who must confine themselves to restoring order in case of outbreaks or guarding property from possible damage.

The action of Sheriff Gumbert has made the strikers and their friends more enthusiastic over their prospects, and places the car company on a level with the strikers so far as official recognition of the merits of the situation goes. Both sides will be forced to keep the peace, and the company is to be held to the same strict accountability as the strikers for causing trouble or any act that leads up to disorder or a menace of the public peace.

The big plant is still idle and it looks now as if the resumption of car-building will depend upon a settlement with the men who went on strike more than three weeks ago.

A few men went in one day, having been promised a restoration of their old wages, but when they got inside and learned that they were not to get their old pay they went out again. Now, they say, nothing will take them back except the settlement of the strike and the restoration of wages for everybody, those on strike and the skilled men who didn't strike, but were forced to quit because the idleness of the strikers left them nothing to do.

The churches and charity organizations have now taken up the strike situation, and are battling for the laboring men. A number of appeals have been made for funds with which to provide for the strikers while they are idle and to employ reputable counsel to look after their interests in the courts. The Croatian National Defense Society and the members of the First English Lutheran Church have passed resolutions denouncing the Pressed Steel Car Company and soliciting contributions for the strikers.

The question is repeatedly asked: "Will these men win?" And the answer given in every case has been: "Will they win? How can they help from winning when they have nothing to lose?" If every employee of this company would never work for them again, and would seek employment elsewhere, they would be the winner. They have nothing to lose and everything to gain."

One Pittsburg salesman declares that at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKee's Rocks, near Pittsburg, the bosses and foremen threatened the Polish, Bohemian and Slavish workers with discharge unless the wives and daughters of the workers were given to them for prostitution, and that starvation being stronger than morality among the poor wretches, these demands were frequently acceded to. It appeared to be much easier for the worker with a come-by wife or daughter to obtain work at the mills than for others.

of the system and to employ only Mexicans. It is pointed out in these communications that the Spanish language is used in the printing and correspondence of the system, wherever it is possible.

A significant feature of Brown letter is the statement that two operators have been placed in every dispatcher's office, in order that they may have practice and become competent to take the places of the American dispatchers previously employed.

The Silver Cross

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES.

In 1888	2,088
In 1892	21,187
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,287

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1909.

A conservative Bear and a radical Bee
If talking together would scarcely agree.

SARAH J. DAY.

CATASTROPHICAL BERGER.

Was it yesterday, or day before?—surely it was no hundred years ago, that Victor L. Berger, quoting Engel's correct dictum to the effect that the Commune disaster proved the day had gone by for purely physical uprisings; but misapplying Engel's words to the "Milwaukee Idea" of introducing the Socialist Republic by one-step-at-a-time public labyrinths and such-like measures, denounced the well balanced and sane Socialist Labor Party posture that the Socialist Republic, as with the birth of a child, was to be born a complete entity, and not piece-meal. That was only yesterday, or, perhaps, day before. Of a sudden Berger appears in a signed article in his "Social Democratic Herald" calling upon the discontented to provide themselves with "a good rifle and the necessary rounds of ammunition," on the theory that "the ballot may not count for much at a pinch."

Like all changes that are sudden they carry the change beyond the mark. The Milwaukee arch-conservative tactician has become all at once a catastrophist.

Whatever somersaults (backward or forward) one may have expected from Berger, there is just one somersault that surely none was prepared to see from him, a gentleman, born and brought up in military Germany.

Travelers to Europe are frequently heard to make the remark that "Germany's system of compulsory military service has done no end of good to the German physique." The travelers might add—"and no end of good for the Social-Revolution." Compulsory military service has bestowed upon the countries, in which it prevails, two priceless boons: it has schooled the masses in the use, not merely the individual use, but the still more important, the collective, or military use of the gun; and it has bestowed upon them the correlative boon of sobriety in the use of the word "revolution," meaning "armed revolution." This is especially the case in Germany.

Everybody who knows what he is talking about, when he refers to "armed insurrection," knows that guns are suicidal weapons in the hands of those who do not know how to handle them; and that, the more of such people gather together, only all the larger is the massacre of themselves, partly even by themselves. Everybody who knows what he is talking about knows that the knowledge of the collective, or military, use of the gun is not among the public or civic virtues of the land. It is unnecessary, in this connection, to pursue the subject to the point of proving that the "virtue" is happily unnecessary with us, seeing that American capitalism has fashioned, for the ready use of all engaged in useful occupation, a mighty substitute for military power—the mold for the industrially organized class-conscious working class. Sufficient is the fact, because undeniable, that the knowledge of the military use of the gun is not among our national accomplishments. What friend of Berger's would trust himself near Berger, for instance, holding a gun in his hands, especially if the gun is loaded, or provided with the "necessary rounds of ammunition"?

Perhaps it is a case of evil associations corrupting good morals. The blood and thunder language used by Berger's associates, the Gov. Waites and such others, during the early days of Populism may have stuck to the gentleman. Such language is unbecoming a sober

man. Berger should leave it to the pot-
valiant ranters in his party.

POKING FUN AT JOHNSON.

Eastern papers and capitalist politicians have begun to take up Gov. Johnson's bugle call to the West to "shake off the shackles of the East."

These papers and politicians have gone into statistics on the matter—not the sort of statistics dished out by the Census manipulators, and which "think as the statistic thinks," but statistics that the Gov. can not choose but admit are true.

They have proved by statistics that the laws passed "in the interest of the East," and by means of which the West is kept in the shackles aforementioned, are passed with, and cannot be passed without, the aid of Senators and Representatives from the very West that is to be unshackled. The statisticians in this instance are peculiarly and particularly wicked, in that they are excruciatingly accurate in details. They leave nothing to inference. They show with figures and names that these same West-shackling laws are enacted by a majority of Westerners, and, with the single exception of the two Cleveland and the one and two-thirds Roosevelt administrations, were given their equatorials by Western Presidents.

All of this must cause the cold steel to enter the entrails of Gov. Johnson's fantasy.

If the laws that are being enacted shackle the West to the East, the conclusion can not be escaped but that the bulk of the Western representation in the Federal legislature and executive offices are bought like so many heads of cattle by the small Eastern minority. This is true; but hardly the truth that the aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination, who now is holding down the gubernatorial chair in the State of Minnesota, can have figured upon.

Gov. Johnson is in the plight of the billiard bungler who tries for a carom and pockets his own ball. The call to the West to throw off the shackles of the East, meant to place the West in the light of a paladin of civic purity, has but one practical effect. It has called attention to the fact that the Western representatives of capitalist society are a corrupt lot; secondly, that the Eastern representatives are equally corrupt, they being the corruptors; and, thirdly, that the whole bunch of capitalist politicians, West and East, is an ulcer on the face of the land.

Socialism, which is not affected by the mystification of East or West, North or South, has long ago set up the thesis of the third conclusion; nailed the same to the National church door; and proved it to all comers.

AN ARSENAL FOR SOCIALISTS.

The hour of trial is the hour that wrings the truth out of the human breast, how closely locked soever the human breast before kept the secret locked. There is another proverb applicable to the case—when thieves fall out honest folks come by their own.

If Socialists should ever feel at a loss for proofs of their claim that capitalism is robbery, and that, consequently, capitalist property is theft; if Socialists should ever feel at a loss for proofs of their claim that the capitalist class is an aggregation of lawbreakers even towards one another, let alone towards the working class—let them dive into the speeches made in Congress this month when the tariff bill, as it emerged from Conference Committee, came up for final passage.

In the Senate, Daniel of Virginia addressed the President of that body in these words:

"That paper [referring to the tariff bill] that lies on your table, sir, and purports to be a report of the conferees of the Senate is a bogus paper. It has no more validity in the sight of the laws of the land than any counterfeit note that is floating around to find some greenhorn's pocket."

That bogus paper and counterfeit note became "law."

Thereupon, taking their cue from the bouquets thrown at the law by the legislators themselves, the press have acclaimed the bogus and counterfeit with a shower of fresh bouquets, from among which the following are a few, only a few, of the most fragrant flowers:

"The new tariff bill is scientific thievery."

"This tariff bill contains too many of those iniquitous bargains, struck in the dark, which have come to make protection synonymous with fraud."

"The Dingley law put a premium on tuberculosis, in the shape of highly taxed wool and woollens, and it is left untouched in the present bill."

"The right persons went to Washington to 'see' Aldrich, and came away openly boasting that the thing had been 'fixed.'

"It is the old scheme of plunder, in full vigor."

Peter, thou hast said it.

THE PINEAPPLE PARTY.

The name of the Democratic party should be changed. Henceforth the aggregation should assume and be known by the name and style of the Pineapple party; and its emblem, in some places a rooster, in others a star, in still others something else, should henceforth be a glorified picture of a pineapple, with generous green and prickly top, and heavily round body with a bright copper-yellow coating of scales. The name has been earned.

Among the most venerable-looking, in point of age; most trusted, in point of record; and most tried, in point of long service among the Democratic Senators in Congress is the Hon. Augustus Octavius Bacon of Georgia. What he says is usually authoritative Democracy, especially when he utters himself *ex cathedra*. It is the Democracy that then

The Conference Report on the tariff bill being before the Senate on the 3d of this month the Senator delivered a speech, carefully prepared, that has all the earmarks of being intended as campaign document to be used by his party, and in which his party is set right.

Among the express statements contained in the document is the express assertion that in no instance in the 157 yea-and-nay votes taken in the Senate on all but three subjects—lumber, iron ore and hides—did the Democratic Senators vote for a proposition to increase the duty on any article above the present or the rates proposed by the Aldrich Committee; and twenty-six pages of the Congressional Record are taken up with detailed tables of the year-and-nay votes from May 5 to July 8, in substantiation of the speech.

Unfortunately for the bold-bald statement the table of the yea-and-nay vote taken on June 23 on pineapples gives the lie direct, indirect and circumstantial to the Senator's painfully elaborated structure of the Democracy's loyalty to a tariff for revenue only.

From the table it appears that the senior Democratic Senator from Florida, James Piper Taliaferro by name, moved an amendment raising the duties on pineapples clean above the Aldrich Committee vote, clean above the revenue watermark, clean into the "protection" and "extortion" lines—one-half of one percent per pound, or \$8 per thousand in bulk. Nor is this all. The table shows that nine Democrats voted for the protective increase, and fifteen of these

the last I. W. W. convention, and the pranks they there indulged in—their "revolutionary" rhodomontades; their glorification of individual theft as expropriation by installments; their outbursts of ruffianly, and, of course, cowardly brutality; their "I-am-a-bum" lyrics; in short, their noisy capers of Indians who have found a watch.

When the said I. W. W. convention met, the I. W. W. had ceased to exist—at least, there were only fragments left of the organization that was set

on foot in June, 1905. That organization was not "syndicalist" as the term is generally understood in Europe. Indeed, the very passage quoted from "Chagrin's" article is atistic with the theory that the I. W. W. and Syndicalism are the same thing.

What "Syndicalism" is was treated

extensively in these columns, last week, in the article under that title. Whether or not it be correct to denounce the thing, sweepingly in Europe, one thing is certain—in America it has no standing ground. As stated in last week's article, whosoever struts in America in the phraseology of "Syndicalism" is as ridiculous out of place as a monkey would be in the frozen North, or a Polar bear in the wilds of the torrid zone. Here in America such creatures are freaks.

Considering the wretched condition of the wage workers in summer, the plan sounds laudable. How is it to be accomplished?

By decentralizing that monstrosity, known as the city, removing the work-shops to the open country, and thus allowing the operatives to come in health-giving contact with Nature?

By decreasing the hours of labor so that the bread winners will have time and strength to travel in and out to work, and thus keep their families in attractive seashore and mountain localities?

Or, best of all, is it to be by abolishing the system of wage labor altogether; so that each will receive all he produces, be relieved from the need of congestion and herding, and be enabled to rear his family roof-tree in the most ennobling and bracing surroundings his taste, may select?

None of these. Lawyer Blumenthal's scheme is for real estate men owning unimproved property in the suburbs to the extent of \$10,000,000 worth of acreage, to give this land, rent free, to the poor to establish tents on during the summer, some other philanthropist to furnish the tents.

The idea of landlords, the blood in whose veins is rent, giving \$10,000,000 worth of acreage for use by anyone rent free, is droll. It is so droll that it is unthinkable.

But even if the idea were possible, nay, even if it were in actual practice, it would be of no more effect in lightening the workers' exploitation than a mustard-plaster on a wooden leg. What the workers want is not tent-city canvas mustard-plasters on the wooden leg of their exploitation, but a whole new flesh and blood leg of economic freedom. It fol-

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Commenting upon the late convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, "Chagrin," the correspondent whom the metal workers of Germany felicitously charged with the mission of proceeding to our shores, and study and report the American Labor Movement, writes in the Stuttgart, Ger., "Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" of last July 17 as follows:

"The debate turned upon the Preamble, or, more accurately, upon the following passage in the same: 'Between the working class and the employing class a struggle must go on UNTIL ALL THE TOILERS COME TOGETHER ON THE POLITICAL AS WELL AS ON THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD.' Against this passage, the underscored portion thereof, the revolutionary oratorical cannonade was directed. The bone of contention was removed in the identically radical manner that a certain theatrical manager kept the bad air out of his building. As the well known story runs, he said to his architect: 'On all sides there are complaints about the ventilation; just leave the thing out, so that I may have peace.' The passage, that was objectionable to the revolutionary ears, was simply dropped out of the Preamble, and, in lieu of its former positive utterances, now are found merely feuilleton-like verbiages."

A terser and more accurately pictorial representation of that allegedly I. W. W. convention it would be difficult to give. It snapp'd off the "revolutionists" to perfection. So perfect is the snapshot that photographer "Chagrin" may be forgiven for the error he犯s in heading his article on the I. W. W. with the title "Syndicalism in America." In the hurly-burly of events in America, a visitor may well be forgiven for judging the I. W. W. by the crew that gathered at the last I. W. W. convention, and the pranks they there indulged in—their "revolutionary" rhodomontades; their glorification of individual theft as expropriation by installments; their outbursts of ruffianly, and, of course, cowardly brutality; their "I-am-a-bum" lyrics; in short, their noisy capers of Indians who have found a watch.

Such was the I. W. W. For reasons

too numerous to repeat the organization, at least in national proportions, has been ground to dust. The creative principle, however, which is set up, and which its literature formulated is undying. To-day, as "Chagrin's" article attests, the monkey-shines of the handful of freak-frauds, who masquerade in the name of I. W. W. and rant "Syndicalism," may cast a cloud upon the fair name of Industrial Unionism. The thing itself is bound to revise in more powerfully organized form.

IGNORANCE.

Ignorance has two constant allies—superstition and jealousy.

Every new idea, every step forward in the world's progress has met this trio at the threshold. Ignorance has denied, superstition has feared, jealousy has fought every advancement.

"The discoveries of new arts and sciences," says Disraeli, "have hardly ever lived to see them adopted by the world."

Not progress alone, but virtue itself has been persecuted.

Socrates paid the death penalty for no other offense than his intelligence and virtue.

It required courage in those days to think.

It has always required courage to be honest.

Ignorance is often powerful, it is always cruel.

Knowledge has had a hard fight for existence.

Albert the Great, the godfather of the phonograph, spent thirty years creating a machine that gave forth vocal sounds, which Thomas Aquinas demolished in thirty seconds.

And the latter thought he had done the more commendable thing.

Such was the nature of Thirteenth Century intolerance.

Trithemius, the grandfather of stenography, was branded as a disciple of the devil and his manuscripts of "diabolical mysteries" were publicly burned.

The schoolboy experiments of Cornelius Agrippa so startled the Fifteenth Century that he was compelled to flee from the wrath of those who believed him in league with evil spirits.

The old world has had a hard time establishing its rightful place in the universe.

All its best friends have suffered the penalties of torture or the grave.

In 1616 the church placed the ban upon the great work of Copernicus. For over 200 years his truths were discredited.

It is less than a century since his light was permitted to shine.

Galileo suffered persecution as a pledge of his sincerity.

Ignorance bolted his prison doors, bigotry burned his manuscripts.

It is a significant fact that in the Century of Galileo's death occurred the birth of Newton.

Ignorance has had to battle with great minds in every age.

Roger Bacon, "the geometrical monk," was kept in close confinement ten years as a penalty for telling the truth.

Industrial Unionism is banked upon the principle that, for the same reason that loyalty is demanded of every individual member towards all others in any craft organization, loyalty is likewise demanded of every individual craft towards all others in the industrial world.

Truth occupied the dungeons and wore the chains.

Mankind has always exacted great sacrifices from its deliverers.

The reward of truth is its triumph.

—*Machinists' Journal*.

INTELLECTUAL WORK

Existing Economic Order Counts Brains
Same as Any Other Merchandise.



CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

IOW THE S. L. P. IS "GOING TO BE DONE" OUT OF ITS SEAT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see that our National Executive Committee has instructed my townsmen, Victor L. Berger, to attend the session of the International Socialist Bureau this year.

Let me tell you what this means.

It means that the National Executive Committee has decided to let Victor enjoy a junketing trip to Europe at the expense of our party. No doubt, Victor does deserve a recreation.

But it also means something else. The National Executive Committee instructed Berger to go. It did not instruct Hilquist also to go. Hilquist is not going. If Hilquist and Berger both went, Berger would not be admitted to the session because we are entitled to only one seat. The other seat belongs to the Socialist Labor Party. So you see, by sending Berger alone, he will be admitted as Hilquist's proxy and then our party will shout:

"Our Victor goes to the Bureau, —
"Hooray! Hooray!
"He thinks it is best we'll need a rest,
"That's why he goes away,
"He'll take his scalpel with him,
"Hooray! Hooray!
"God help the poor old S. L. P.,
"When our Victor goes away!"

and then try to make people believe that its second delegate was admitted to the Bureau and that the S. L. P. is out.

"What is going to become of us," here in Milwaukee, "while our Victor is away," is a prospect I cannot let my mind dwell upon without a shudder.

K. M.

PIERSON IN INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find three subs for the Daily People and sixteen for the Weekly People. I held two street meetings during the past week, selling twenty-four pamphlets, besides disposing of sample copies of Party papers. Both meetings were well attended, especially the one held on Saturday night at the corner of Kentucky and Washington streets. A great deal of interest was manifested, and long after we closed there was a lively discussion carried on by several groups of workers.

A general Party meeting will be held this coming Wednesday at S. L. P. headquarters for the purpose of instilling new life into the Section. Postal cards will be sent to members, sympathizers and readers of S. L. P. papers, announcing same.

On next Sunday the German branch will give a picnic at Kuffer's Farm, just outside the city, the proceeds of same are to go to the State Canvasser's Fund. Our German comrades have a good organization here, and through the untiring energy of Burkhardt and others have succeeded in building up a good circulation for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter-Zeitung. Viewegh, Olsner and Kiley were instrumental in securing some of the above subs, and with their cooperation I hope to do as well and better during this week.

A young Socialist league has been organized here, which is made up principally of S. P. It. Through the efforts of Janke, S. L. P. papers and literature have been placed on file in their reading room. Let us hope that his efforts in this direction in giving these young people an opportunity to study the literature of the S. L. P. will not have been spent in vain.

Two more street meetings will be held on Thursday and Saturday nights of this week, and if all goes well, success is assured.

Chas. Pierson
Indianapolis, Ind., August 9.

EVERY ONE CAN GET SUBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find money order for \$2.25, with a few subscribers. Every one can get subs if they go after them, which it is every member's duty to do.

I shall try to get more. I think the contest is a very good thing to push one along to get subs.

M. J. Cikanek
St. Paul, Minn., August 8.

that 230,000 in all each year are bought outright by the agents of these houses. McFaul took a fall out of Professor Eliot for leaving Shakespeare and the Bible out of his five-foot library, yet failed to bless him for tabooing Marx and being also against Socialism.

I met many priests hurrying to the depot this evening and wondered as I looked at their sad features, would these men, when they get into the silence of their chamber, analyze that brutal call to melt their golden chains into fund with which to furnish their brothers implements of destruction, with which to kill brothers. It is the history of their past, can they live it down? Yes, if the working class will hurl back in their teeth, "Thou shalt not kill."

But then we have troubles of our own. This lesson we shall use on the street corners while it is hot, and we expect it will be in fact the heat manifested on Monday evening.

I was arrested while here and bailed out later only to be discharged and the officer reprimanded for his officiousness.

On Saturday our meeting was interrupted by a clergyman who became very noisy; in fact, he was so excited that he pushed his fist up to my nose. After I cooled him down and the crowd down and explained matters, he was reluctant to take the box, and he proved his worth by apologizing, admitting he was, as I had shown the crowd, a man of nervous disposition whose emotional nature was way ahead of his intellectual development.

At present the little messenger boys are "putting it up" to their slave masters. The boys struck and the local managers got them back. Now the boys have addressed a letter to the man higher up in New York, Charles R. Mackay. I believe it is his wife who is a prominent suffragette in New York city. The boys object to paying \$2 a month rent for the use of their uniforms.

Section Allegheny County has decided to hold a general meeting for members and sympathizers at their headquarters, 2309 Lebanon street, South Side, Sunday, August 22, 3 p.m. Now let every comrade come and bring his friends. If the priests will sacrifice their golden chains, how much will the party members and workingmen do to shake off the chains of wage slavery. It doesn't do to regret that men who should be on our side are with the capitalist class. It is up to all who see the truth to live it. We realize what havoc the panic has played, and all the difficulties and discouragements met. We would like to talk the situation over with a view to putting this city where it belongs. With the discontent manifested on all sides the opportunity to do things is here. Will our men respond?

In the meantime, let us hear from all over the State, giving pledges and donations to continue the work. The answer to this on August 22 will determine the extent of our efforts.

All up and on the firing line.

W. H. Carroll
Pittsburg, Pa., August 11.

NOTHING TO WONDER ABOUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

In the Los Angeles Examiner of July 23, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has an article on "The Aim of Socialism," in which he, among other things, refers to articles by John Sparge in the June North American Review. The doctor lauds the conciliatory tone of Sparge, and rejoices that his articles tend to rob Socialism of some of its terrors. Terrors! for whom? For the idle, parasitic, bourgeois, ruling class, not for the exploited wage-slave class. On the contrary, Socialism dispels the terrors that capitalism has for the proletarian! The doctor, from his bourgeois outlook, is evidently unable to see that this matter of "terrors," of "evils," depends upon the class-position that one occupies.

Again, he says that "Socialism is construed in so great a variety of ways." Strange that this doctor does not try to ascertain just what Socialism is, instead of revealing his muddle-headedness in thinking for one moment that a science like Socialism can possibly admit of having "37 varieties," any more than arithmetic can. Strange, also, is it that he pays such attention to Sparge, instead of going to Marx, Engels, Kautsky, or, in this day and country, De Leon. The doctor has more leisure and opportunity than I to study and to know what Socialism really is, and yet he perpetrates such a jargon article, and, despite his evident ignorance and freakishness, speaks "as one having authority." This woeful ignorance is supremely evidenced, not only in coupling the name of Marx with Proudhon, but, above all, in saying that the name of Marx is "to the world's sober sense what a red rag is to a bull!"

It is inconceivable to me how the man can say such a thing! I wonder if he ever read "Capital," a book written in "sober sense"? I have no time, being a proletarian, to deal with Sparge's ridiculous denial of the Socialist doctrine that "the social ownership and control of all the means of production, distribution and

exchange" is the end that Socialists strive for. (Examiner please copy).

H. S. Carroll
Holtville, Calif., July 25.

S. P. STUFFING ITS MEMBERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

At an open air meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, held at Wenvor and Washington avenues, Bronx, last night, an S. P. member asked what the difference was between the S. L. P. and the S. P. His question was answered at some length. He was told that his party was not socialist, not revolutionary, and would only lead the working class to disappointment, disaster, and not at all unlikely, to Paris Commune slaughter. These charges were proven so effectively that none of the S. P. members present, and they were considerably in evidence, dared to take the platform in rebuttal when they were asked if they cared to do so. To all accusation of organized scaberry of the A. F. of L., which our speakers had made, to the charges of the S. P.'s cowardly silence upon that scaberry, to the charge that the Socialist Party knew that the A. F. of L. could do nothing of benefit to the working class, but hadn't the courage to speak its conviction, to the charge that the S. P. turned booster for an organization based on a lie, the lie of identity of interest between employer and employee, to the charge that the S. P. could not put through a social revolution because it deliberately failed to provide the workers with the means to carry out the socialist program—to all these charges, the S. P. men present by their silence pleaded guilty.

One objection was made, but it only further proved what our speaker had said against them, and this fact was pointed out to the audience. The Davis strike affair was raised. But the young S. P. man who raised this matter, exemplified how recklessly S. P. leaders stuff their followers.

The young man in question (it was the same who had asked the "difference") said: "Mr. Speaker, you tell about the A. F. of L. scabbing; didn't the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World scab in the Davis cigar factory some three years ago?"

In answering, it was pointed out to the audience that the questioner admitted in this question the correctness of our charges against the A. F. of L., but that the S. P. man was trying to offset scaberry with "scaberry"; he was trying to justify wrong on one side with what he conceived to be wrong on the other side.

The S. L. P. speaker then called the crowd's attention to the fact that the S. P. man had been stuffed with lies by his organization. It was pointed out that the Davis affair occurred in 1900, and not three years ago, and that it was not the Industrial Workers who had been concerned, but the S. T. and L. A., and lastly, that it was not scaberry which had been committed, but it was a case where men refused to be browbeaten by a clique of labor fakers.

The Davis strike story was related. It was explained that the Davis cigar shop was an open shop; that about 120, or so, cigarworkers had been employed there, of whom about thirty or thirty-five were members of the I. C. M. U. It was shown that when Davis made a reduction, the shop men had voted, by a great majority, to accept the reduction, because they thought they could not resist it successfully. But then the Union Strike Committee, which had no jurisdiction whatever over the men, made its appearance among them and threatened all with the appellation of "scab" if they stood by their declaration to accept the reduction. This threat had the effect, not of reversing the decision to take the lower prices, but to weaken a number of men from standing by their declaration. The S. T. and L. A. men, however, were among those who refused to be intimidated, and stood by the vote which had been taken. This was all there was to the so-called scabbing at Davis.

The S. P. men in the crowd were entirely knocked out. Nay, they were completely surprised. They had been so much filled with falsehood by their party that when the true version of the strike was presented to them, they were without a word to say.

Bystander.

New York, Aug. 1.

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TUNNEL ECONOMICS

Radical Changes to Follow Manhattan's Annexation to the Mainland.

I think it is Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," who remarks upon the unpleasant surprise experienced by an insect community, gathered under a flat stone in the field, when the stone is suddenly turned over. The bugs rush wildly about, running into one another, and everything in their way, in their frantic efforts to get away from the disaster. Somewhat akin to this is the tunnel project, its inception when D. C. Haskins, a civil engineer, first declared its feasibility; but so long was the tunnel in coming that folks grew skeptical, and, consequently they were really surprised when they found that they could really go from Jersey City to Broadway in three minutes.

The business men here, like the bugs, are all in a flutter, some seeing sudden riches, others sudden disaster in the revolution that the tunnel is sure to bring about. Business is a good deal of a gamble, it is to the interest of each business man to win, and, in order to do so, have the others lose.

Local real estate speculators are jubilant; they already see land values soaring, with long lines of intending purchasers extending from their offices. So widespread is the notion of an influx of population that every owner of a two-by-four shack sees himself doubling his money over night. Without doubt there will be a migration of population in this direction, but it will be at the expense of Brooklyn and the Bronx, particularly the Bronx. Those who have been investing heavily in Bronx realty will soon learn the truth of Burns' lines, that:

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley;
And leave us naught but grief and For promised joy."

They may have had foreseen this, that and the other sight, but what does it avail when along comes a' McAdoo and with his tunnel overturns the stone!

The storekeepers here are dubious as to the tunnel. They like well enough anything which brings population, and consequently the chance for an increased business. But will the tunnel mean increased business for them? They hope so, the papers are telling them it will be so, yet there is ringing in their ears the cry "Three minutes to Broadway!" and who would shop in Newark avenue when the next street is Broadway? Pity the poor storekeeper. He contributed to the Tunnel Day fund—he had to keep his name to the fore as a public-spirited citizen, and now he sees his patriotism rewarded with the slogan that pronounces his doom: "Three minutes to Broadway!" And the Jersey papers that blazoned his patriotism are vigorously bidding for more advertising from his rivals, the New York houses.

While I have been speaking from what I have observed locally, the tunnels are destined to have a widespread effect generally. New York has really been annexed to the mainland. On this side of the river there is a vast contiguous territory, which, as the tunnels increase in number, will be opened up to the homeseker or moderate means. Prices may soar for a while, but will soon find their level.

Some of our prophets already see, in their minds' eye, within a radius of fifty miles the greatest center of population in the country. New York, according to them, will more and more take on the character of a financial center, while here will be its great workshop in a city yet to be built.

Of course, New York will not at once become depopulated, the denizens of the tenements will not be affected so long as industry is carried on in Manhattan. The dwellers in the tenements are to all intents and purposes fixed there, as yet, as firmly as the serf was attached to the soil. Nor will the residents of Riverside Drive, and kindred sections, be likely to migrate. They now enjoy all possible advantages.

One might go on in this strain for pages. New York should, for instance, see great changes in its waterfront within a few years; the ferry slips and the railroad freight piers are bound to disappear.

A noteworthy feature of the new tunnel station is the number of stores and booths it contains, where almost anything in the way of the ordinary necessities of life may be purchased.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

strike.

C. C. N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Neither physical force only nor ballot only can avail. The trying of either alternatively only to stay where one is, but poor relief.

When a raging fever burns, We shift from side to side by turns; But 'tis a poor relief we gain, To change the place but keep the pain.

T. S., SAN JOSE, CALIF.—The same mail that brought your demurral to the theory set up in the article "National Games," brought the news from Canada that the Mayor of Medicine Hat, Alberta, where there have been some labor troubles of late, called a public meeting to discuss the proposition submitted to the City Council for assistance in financing the Base Ball Club. Nothing like an intense "National Game" to run energy into the ground.

T. J. B., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Historically, the Craft Union was natural enough, as natural as milk-teeth. To-day, the Craft Union is unnatural, except in the sense that the milk tooth in a diseased jaw hangs on, naturally enough, long after it should have dropped out to make room for the tooth of adult age.

M. D. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—'Tis true the "Call" stated at the time that the S. P. vote of St. Louis increased this year for the head of the ticket over the last year vote. But the fact is not true. The S. P. vote in St. Louis was 5,168 in 1904; it was 4,900 last year; it was 2,986 this year.

M. C. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; J. B., SAN PEDRO, CALIF.; L. D. M., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. M., SEATTLE, WASH.; F. H., HAMTRANCK, MICH.; D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; J. J. E., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; O. F., COLUMBUS, O.—Matter received.

if you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
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Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this commit-
tee was held at National Headquar-
ters on Wednesday evening, August
11, with Deutsch in the chair. Mem-
bers present: Ball, Schraff, Lefkovitz,
Deutsch and Schwartz. Members ab-
sent and excused: Rosenberg, Mittel-
berg, Hammer and Kuhn. Members
absent: Butterworth, Hall, Lafferty,
Lechner, Miller and Weisz.

Ball elected secretary pro tem. The
reading of the minutes of the previous
session was dispensed with owing to
the absence of the secretary.

Charter application was received
from a newly organized Section in
Westchester County: upon motion the
charter was granted. The following
members asked to be excused for non-
attendance at the last session: Ham-
mer, Schwartz and Lefkovitz; request
granted.

The following members whose names
were submitted for nomination for the
office of National Secretary were writ-
ten to and declined: Wm. A. Walters,
S. J. French, R. Katz, James Rugg
and George Anderson.

Acting National Secretary reported
that Boris Reinstein, N. E. C. mem-
ber from New York proposed a motion,
referred to the N. E. C. for con-
sideration and action, which if car-
ried would retain Paul Augustine as
National Secretary.

Communications from Virginia S. E. C.; Illinois S. E. C.; Minnesota S. E. C.; New York S. E. C.; Massachu-
setts S. E. C.; Washington S. E. C.; Texas S. E. C.; Ohio S. E. C.; and
Fred Hera of Seattle, Wash., regarding
important organization matters. From
Harlem Section, Italian Socialist Fed-
eration, regarding Mexican Refugees.
Moved by Schwartz, seconded by Lef-
kovitz: "That the communication of
the Harlem Section of the Italian So-
cialist Federation be referred to Sec-
tion New York County for considera-
tion." Carried.

Financial Report:—Receipts, \$7,40;
expenditures, \$4,42.

In view of the small attendance at
the meeting and the large amount of
matters requiring consideration, and
the fact that two members would
soon be compelled to request to be ex-
cused, thereby reducing the number
present below the number required for
a quorum, it was moved by Lefkovitz,
seconded by Schwartz:

"That an adjourned meeting of this
committee be held on Wednesday even-
ing, August 18, to complete the work
of this session." Carried.

Frederick W. Ball,
Secretary pro tem.

REINSTEIN'S MASSACHUSETTS TOUR.
August 18-19—Springfield.
August 20-21—Pittsfield.

REINSTEIN IN NEW YORK STATE,
Syracuse, N. Y.—August 16, 17 and
18.

Auburn, N. Y.—August 19 and 20.
Rochester, N. Y.—August 21, 22, 23
and 24.

ATTENTION, CHICAGO!

A grand outing and package party will
be held on SUNDAY, August 22, 2 p. m.,
at the beautiful Desplaines River Woods.
Take Madison street car straight to
Desplaines River, then go north to the
woods, where a committee will direct
you. In the evening all will gather at
Comrade D. Rudnick's house near by,
where a musical program will be given
and refreshments served. Bring along a
useful package which may be disposed of
for the benefit of the Section, and for the
National Agitation Fund.

All readers of the S. L. P. press, take
notices and attend, and have an enjoy-
able day out in the open and among
revolutionary comrades. All is free.

Should the weather not be favorable
for the woods, then go straight to Rud-
nick's home. Take Madison street car
out to Forest Park, get off at Circle ave-
nue, walk two blocks north and half
block west to Elm street to No. 7435
Elm street.

The wives and friends of members
should take notice, and help make this a
success. All those that can entertain
musically should bring their instruments
along.

Rudnick and Davis Com.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.
The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Virginia
met in Special Session with Bader in the
chair.

Business of importance was the tabu-
lation of the referendum vote on the ac-
tions taken by the last State Conven-
tion.

Roll Call—Members present: F. Bux-
ton, F. Neff, L. Jerene, J. Bader. Ab-
sent: C. Rudolph, excused.

The minutes of the previous meeting
were adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Schmidt, Or-
ganizer Section Roanoke, giving results
of voting on the acts of the last conven-
tion; from S. L. Ford, Organizer Section

Norfolk Co., on the same matter; from
Schade, Newport News, also on conven-
tion vote, and from Organizer Mueller,

Richmond, stating his Section had not
been able to formulate a quorum up to
date and asking S. E. C. to delay count-
ing of vote until the end of the month.

From National Secretary Paul Augus-
tine stating that N. E. C. had decided
that all S. E. C. minutes in future be
sent to Party Press for publication and
reference.

Motion was made and passed: "That
owing to the closeness of the voting
returns in so far, S. E. C. decides to
await the returns from Section Rich-
mond before tabulation on the matter
of State ticket.

The voting returns from all Sections
being in favor of the re-election of the
retiring S. E. C. the same body stands
re-elected.

The Financial Report was then read
and adopted: Receipts, \$420; balance
on hand, \$1105.

F. Buxton, Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

At a special meeting of the S. E. C.
of the S. L. P. in Virginia the following
business was transacted:

Bader was elected to the chair. Mem-
bers present: T. Neff, J. Bader, C.
Rudolph, L. Jerene; absent, F. Buxton
(without excuse).

The business of importance was to
consider communications from Section
Newport News asking that a ticket be
placed in the field by the Party this fall
as against the decision of the conven-
tion.

This matter was turned over to State
Secretary Kinder with instructions to
send the resolutions offered by Section
Newport News to the other Sections in
the State with instructions to vote,
votes to be returnable on the 15th of
August.

There being no further business meet-
ing adjourned.

F. Buxton, Rec. Secretary.

HAPPINESS

Only the Socialist Realizes Its Real
Meaning To-day.

There was considerable comment re-
cently upon the retirement of an actress
from the stage with a fortune of one
million dollars. She did it she says by
"amusing New York." There is some-
thing significant of the times in her
words. People need to be amused to-
day. Few care to go to see tragedy or
that which saddens—life to most is tragic
enough without going to see tragedy
depicted. They cannot give thought to
that which uplifts and ennobles; they
are tired and unhappy, and seek that
which will make them laugh, will for
the moment help them forget their mis-
ery and unhappiness.

It is the same in literature: "We don't
want stories with a sad ending" is the
dicta of the publishers. The humorist is
to-day the man of letters. Even the
children clamor for the "funny" sheet
of the papers. And, yet, when one comes
to think of it, how grimly sad it is, all
this manufactured humor, this "happy
ending" business!

People go away for a day's vacation
and riot in inanities and insanities and
call it pleasure. They meet their friends
and tell them "We've had such a good
time," disappointment ranking within
them while as they prepare again for
the early waking, and the late toiling—
considered fortunate that they may do
that.

In the nation none but the Socialist
can feel happy to-day—happy in the
knowledge that the misery surrounding
him is not for all time; happy in the
thought that he is privileged to help end
the capitalist system responsible for it all.
Happy that with good Socialist
literature he can go to the proletarian
and

"Let the blaze of truth and knowledge
stream upon his joyless mind,
Till a soul awake and blossom in the
garden of mankind."

H. S. K.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

When you have read this paper, pass
it on to a friend.

CONNECTICUT

Distances Minnesota in Two-State
Propaganda Contest.

Connecticut left Minnesota in the
rear in the recent contest between the
two States. From Connecticut we re-
ceived cash orders Daily and Weekly
People, \$40.45, and for Labor News
\$21.95; total, \$62.40. Of the total, Hart-
ford sent \$36.45; Bridgeport, \$9.50, and
New Haven, \$6.20.

From Minnesota we received, Daily
and Weekly People, \$24.35, and Labor
News, \$12.20; total, \$36.45. Of the total,
St. Paul sent \$22.20.

The general propaganda keeps up
well as the list of those sending two or
more shows:

C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill. 19
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 17
M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn. 11
S. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. 4
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn. 2

F. W. Bosshard, Moorhead, Minn. 4
E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn. 2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 7
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn. 7
J. O. Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn. 3
E. Pryor, Bridgeport, Conn. 2
O. La Roche, Versailles, Conn. 2
C. G. Sundberg, New Haven, Conn. 2
E. C. Warner, New Haven, Conn. 2
J. A. Schwartz, Wilkinsburg, Pa. 3
K. Georgevitch, Philadelphia, Pa. 2
M. Greek, New Brighton, Pa. 2
Section El Paso County, Colo. 13
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo. 4
E. J. Gross, Montclair, Colo. 2
Section Richmond, Va. 3
A. B. McCulloch, Manchester, Va. 3
H. A. Muller, Richmond, Va. 2
E. Schade, Newport News, Va. 2
F. Kinder, Newport News, Va. 4
E. McDowell, Newport News, Va. 8
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 7
J. R. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich. 2
J. R. Pulley, Fulton, Ky. 2
J. B. Ferguson, Fruitvale, Cal. 2
H. W. Peterman, Arcata, Cal. 2
V. Herron, Tacoma, Wash. 2
L. F. Alritz, Schenectady, N. Y. 3
R. Katz, New York State 5
J. Reinstein, New York State 6
J. Isaac, Cincinnati, O. 2
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash. 2

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We are getting out a new issue of
our book catalogue which will contain
all our publications up to date.

The latest leaflet out is entitled "Pa-
triotism." The price is one dollar a
thousand.

Orders for "The Silver Cross" keep
coming in. If you haven't yet ordered
a copy send fifty cents for one, right
now, and thus help enable us to push
on with the next story.

By the way, that offer of "Flash-
lights" and "Ideal City," the two for
thirty-five cents, still holds good.

Now is the time for Sections to stock
up with propaganda material. Don't
wait until you are ready to hold meet-
ings. Order now.

PROpaganda CONTEST DATES.

Missouri-Ohio—August 8 to 21.

Michigan-Kentucky—August 15 to
22.

Wisconsin-Indiana—August 22 to
September 4.

MATERIAL INTERESTS.

Determine the Politics and Ethics of
Men.

Every business man is a Protectionist
when it comes to his own town. He is
opposed to the bringing in of bankrupt
stocks of goods. He is especially op-
posed to auctions. He says the trans-
ient merchant is of no service to the
community, that he only comes to get
the money, expecting to depart imme-
diately, leaving none of the money behind.
England has been the dumping ground
for the cheap goods of all other coun-
tries. Hence has to look all over the
world for markets for her own products.
America should not be made the dumping
ground for the cheap products of other
lands. When John C. Calhoun was a
Protectionist he gave utterance to some-
thing like the following:

"I would rather see an ocean of fire
in the bed of the Atlantic, tossing its red
and crested wave against the shore, than
to see that great international highway
made the means of bringing the pauper
made goods of other lands to America."

These are almost the exact words of
Calhoun before he became a Free-Trader.
Calhoun became a Free-Trader in order
to find another reason for the continued
existence of slavery. Slave labor could
only be made use of in growing raw
materials.—Des Moines "Capital."

AGE OF REASON.
By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the
preachers have been vainly trying to an-
swer.

Cloth, Price 50 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

28 CITY HALL PLACE,
NEW YORK

BY THEIR FRUITS.

Socialism and Anarchism Can Be Dis-
tinguished with Ease.

Forty years ago it would have been
hard to find anywhere north of Mason
and Dixon's line, a Republican ready
to do justice to Jefferson Davis' ab-
stract sincerity. Jefferson Davis wanted
freedom. Lincoln wanted freedom.
To-day Jefferson Davis stands vindic-
ated on the score of his sincerity.
But the freedom Davis wanted was a
very different thing from the freedom
that Lincoln wanted. The difference
was brought out, not by talking for
"freedom," or talking of "what is free-
dom," but by dealing with the question
of HOW TO BRING THAT
FREEDOM ABOUT. The method to
bring about the freedom which Davis
wanted could not bring about the freedom
that Lincoln's party was after.
Consequently, it made no difference
what name Davis, however sincere,
gave to the freedom he was after. It
was put down.

Likewise with all those people—the
Recluses and Kropotkins included—
who talk about "freeing the people,"
"improving the people's condition," etc.,
and who seek to establish the point of
contact between the concrete proposi-
tions of Anarchists and those of So-
cialism, on the ground that "both want
the same ultimate end." That conclu-
sion is an assumption. The historic
instances just quoted prove it.

Who would not wish for human hap-
piness? The question is not whether
they are one as to ultimate wishes.
The question is HOW do they propose
to realize their wishes?

Take two trees—a pear tree and a
crab-apple tree. Plant them two
yards from each other. They both
draw up nourishment from the same
soil; they both live in the same sun;
they both breathe in the same air;
the same wind blows upon both; and
yet upon the one tree you will see
growing a splendid Bartlett pear, and
upon the other you will find crab-ap-
ples. What is it that produces such a
vast difference in the fruits that have
drawn identical sustenance? It is the
structural make-up of the two trees;
their organizations.

The crab-apple tree produces a crab-
apple; the pear tree can never produce
a crab-apple; he who wants a pear
will not put up with the lingo of the
crab-apple. So it is with the structural
composition of Anarchism and Social-
ism. Whatever the Anarchist's lan-
guage may be on the "exploitation of
the people," what determines the fruit
of their tree is the structure of Anar-
chy, its conception of Society. Now
the fruit evolved, or strained, through
that structure, is not the fruit that So-
cialism is after. We do not want it.

Indeed, we do not want it. And
that we are right in not wanting it is
not merely a theoretic inference of the
reasoning I just presented. That we
are right in not wanting it may be
judged from the difference of the atti-
tude of Capitalism towards Anarchism
and towards Socialism. Has anyone
ever heard of the Capitalist class cul-
tivating Socialism? No! For Social-
ism they have the correct historic in-
sight that it will be their death.

But how about Anarchism? The
Illinois "Staats-Zeitung," a capitalist
paper of European experience, gave
away the secret when it advised the
Capitalist State